THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

Per Annum in Advance.
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139451

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

THE EMPEROR of Russia has issued the following *ukase* regarding the unfortunate Grand Duke Nicolai son of the Grand Duke Constantine, of whose recent escapades our readers are aware :

"Some abnormal circumstances having shown themselves in the beginning of this year in the general state of health and the behaviour of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch, which gave indications of the formation of mental malady, we ordered our ordinary consulting Physician Sdeckauer, and the Clinical Director of the Medical Academy, Professor Baliuski, to examine into the state of health of his Highness, and to place him under careful medical surveillance.

"We have now been convinced by the medical reports and examinations which have been presented to us that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch is suffering from a derangement of his mental faculties, and that in consequence, to our regret and that of his august parents, he has no reasonable control of his actions, we decree—

"1st. That the person and possession of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinovitch are placed under the guardianship of his august father, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch.

"2d The guardianship will proceed on special instructions emanating from ourselves. "ALEXANDER."

THE JAMAICA PAPERS give harrowing accounts of the ravages of the late hurricane in that island. The blow struck to the crops is now ascertained to have been overwhelming. All the returns of the staples will be short, while the provision crops are ruined. The local papers anticipate much suffering and want among all classes.

FROM THE TIMES' obituary of 1874 we take the following :

"Among the most remarkable diplomatists and other foreign celebrities we have had to record the deaths of M. Silvain Van de Weyer, the Duc de Montebello M. Guizot M. Michelet, Marshal Thiebault, Count Rudolph Wratislaw, M. Ifvre Countess Brunnow, Countess Danner (morganatic wife of the King of Sweden), [illegible] President of the United State ; Mr. Charles Sumner, David F. Strauss (author of the celebrated "Leben Jesu") Countess Apponyi, Councillors Von Krauss and Von Balan, of Berlin; M. Beule Count Simeon (Senator and Translator of "Horace"), M. de Goulard Count Luders Prince Pignatelli Baron Anselm de Rothschild, the Baron Valentin de Trevis, Nicolo Tommaseo Marshal Concha of Spain; Count D'Alton Shee Prince Domenico Orsini Countess Vrignia M. Orsili(niece of the Pope) Count de Labedoyere (ex-Senator), M. N. Maveacordats, the financier ; Prince Sayn Wittgenstein Hohenstein of Prussia; Count de Theux de Meylandt former Prime Minister of Belgium.

"Literature and the drama have lost representatives more or less important in M. Guizot Mr. Shirley Brooks Mr. Dallew(the popular lecturer)Mr. John Heneage Jesse, Miss Agness Strickland Mr. James Hannay Mr. Tom Hood, M. Sylvain Van de Weyer Mr. Albert Way F.S.A.,Mr. John Gough Nichols F.S.A., Mr. Howard Staunton, Mr. Adam Black (publisher), Mr. Sydney Cobell, Mr. Thomas Miller (the basket-maker poet) Mr. John Blackee (Publisher) Mdlle, Aimee Desclee, Mr. W. H. Betty (the "youthful Roscius") Dr. Charles T. Beke Mr. Henry Godwin, F.S.A.Mr. Charles Swain Jhon Moultrie (the poet) and Mrs. Marsh-Caldwell.

"Science has to lament the loss of Dr. Neill Arnott, Dr. Lankester, Sir John Rennie Sir William Jardine, Dr. Forbes Winslow; Maedler the astronomer of Hanover; Andreas Hansen the astronomer of Gotha; Mr. Edward Blyth the zoologist; Professor Phillips of Oxford; Mr. Richard Tamplin the surgeon Paolo Rosa, the Roman astronomer; and Professor Grant of University College"

THE WARNING given to Prince Bismark by the Berlin police seems to have taken effect. The Prince, formerly in the habit of walking and riding in the Park almost daily, has suspended his excursions, and contents himself with taking exercise in his garden. This restriction of his personal liberty, as the Prince is said to have called it, seems to have had a very depressing effect upon his mind. He complains of the sad lot of the German Chancellor, who, after 12 years of office, is forbidden to set foot on the pavement of the capital.

THE MOSCOW GAZETTE says that England and France are perfectly agreed to assume a common attitude toward the St. Petersburg Conference. Both will send either no representatives to St. Pertersburg, or a general instead of a diplomatist, and their plenipotentiaries will be instructed to act together. According to the same source, endeavours are being made to induce Sweden, Denmark,, and Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Greece to adopt an analogous course.

IN BOSNIA a girl 18 years old, a native of Ragusa, absconded a few weeks ago from her father's house, embraced Islamism, and was married to a Moslem. When news reached the girl's native country, it created a great sensation among the inhabitants, and the Austro-Hungarian representative in Turkey received instructions to apply for the surrender of the girl, who, according to the Austrian law, being a minor, was subject to parental authority and incapable of contracting a valid marriage without the father's consent. The Porte complied with the demand of Austria. Such is the force of religious feeling in Christian Europe.

TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

AMERICA has produced a new novelist, and one that is likely to make a sensation. Many people have heard that Nathanial Hawthorne, the author of the marvellous *Scarlet Letter*, left a son of most promising talent. The son has just published his second venture, a novel called *Idolatry*; and everybody is remarking what an extraordinary similarity his genius bears to that of his father. He has the same passion for the weird, the terrible, and the fantastic; and if anything, he goes further in this direction than his exemplar. It is a most curious instance of inherited ability. It is of course no uncommon thing for illustrious fathers to have illustrious sons; but it is remarkable when the son is so like the father that the work of the two can scarcely be distinguished.

SOME CURIOUS and all but forgotten experiments of much interest have lately been revived by a German *savant* Very many years ago it was discovered and recorded that water saturated with camphor had a remarkable influence upon the germination of seeds. Like many another useful hint, the stupid world took no notice of this intimation; but a Berlin professor came across the record of it, and he appears to have established the fact, that a solution of camphor stimulates vegetables as alcohol does animals. He took seeds in various sorts of pulse, some of the samples being three or four years old, and therefore possessing a very slight degree of vitality. He divided these parcels, placing one moiety of them between sheets of blotting paper simply wetted and the other under strictly similar conditions between sheets soaked in the camphorated water. In many cases the seeds did not swell at all under the influence on the simple moisture; but in every case they germinated where they were subjected to the camphor solution. The experiment was extended to different kinds of garden seeds, old and new, and always with the same result.

A CURE FOR BALDNESS. An excellent lotion for strengthening and preventing the hair falling off is thus prepared:—Take of glacial acetic acid 1 drachm, 2 drachms of acid of cantharides, 1 ounce of eau-de-cologne and 8½ ounces of rose-water. A small quantity of this lotion is to be well brushed in to the roots of the hair every night for one week, then every other night.

THE JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY publishes a receipt for the destruction of insects which, if it be one-half as efficacious as it is stated to be, will prove invaluable. Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches-spiders, chintz, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling, hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry-shelves, and the like. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water.

THE ALLYGHUR SOCIETY celebrated the approach of the Lieutenant Governor of the North West in their city with great *eclat*. They also greeted him with a welcome address, in which they recounted a history of their operations. The reply of Sir John Strachey was brief. He said it gave him great pleasure to meet the members of the Society and also his old friend Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor for whom he entertained the highest regard and esteem. After expressing his full approval of the objects of the Society, Sir John Strachey said that he hoped it had a long and useful career before it.

IT IS stated that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in which he states that while rain used hardly ever to fall on the Isthmus of Suez, twenty years ago, the houses there have now to be roofed over with tiles imported from France—so materially has the Canal affected the climate of the country through which it passes.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

LAHORE has got a part-elected Municipality, which has carried a Resolution for the imposition of a house-tax for the watering of streets :

"The following Resolution was then put to the Committee:—That the Local Government be solicited to sanction the levy of a tax of Rs. 4 per cent. on rentals, actual or estimated, on proprietors of all houses outside the City wall, and excluding the bazaars, of which the rents are not less than Rs. 100 per annum, for the purposes of maintaining and watering the principal Public Roads.

The Committee divided first on the question as to whether the tax should be Rs. 4 per cent. or Rs. 2 per cent.

	Votes.
For Rs. 4 per cent	10
For „ 2 per cent	

The President gave his cast in vote in favor of the higher rate.

The Committee again divided on the question as to whether the tax should be realized from Proprietors or occupiers.

	Votes
From Proprietors	11
From Tenants	9

The original Resolution was therefore carried.

Has the local Government power to impose a tax without the sanction of the Legislature ?

IT IS RUMOURED that Delhi is to be again annexed to the N. W. P.

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI is decidedly improving. Here is its portraiture of the national character of the natives of this country : "Pomp and vanity amongst the highest ; the shallowest of knowledge amongst those who profess to have been educated, and ignorance and chicanery too prevalent amongst the lower classes. In India, as elsewhere, the exceptions prove the rule." Bravo !

MR. JUSTICE HOLLOWAY is about to retire from the bench of the Madras High Court. He is one of the ablest Civilian Judges that have ever sat on the bench, and his retirement will leave a vacuum not easy to fill up.

A DIVISION BENCH of the High Court has ruled that where a decree awarding mesne profits is silent on the point of interest, interest cannot be given in execution. But if a lower Court make this omission ought it not to be supplied ?

THERE WAS A famine fraud case lately tried by the High Court, the Chief Justice and Justice Ainslie presiding. The case was this :

"A person who purchased rice from a famine relief officer at a certain rate (16 seers to the rupee) on condition that he should sell it at a seer the rupee less, was convicted of cheating under Section 420 of the Penal Code, because he did not sell it at the rate agreed on, but at 12 seers to the rupee :

Held, that as within the meaning of Sections 23 and 24 of the Penal Code, there had been no wrongful gain or wrongful loss to any one, no offence had been committed under Section 415 of the Penal Code."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has restored to the Board of Revenue the powers as to Settlement, which had been withdrawn by Sir George Campbell. The Board has accordingly issued the following circular on the subject :

"The power of sanctioning permanent settlements in cases in which the proprietors have a statutory right to a permanent settlement, is vested in the Board of Revenue. The power of sanctioning all other permanent settlements, and all temporary settlements of which the annual jumma exceeds Rs. 25,000, is reserved to the Government. The power of sanctioning temporary settlements will be exercised as below—

If the jumma assessed does not exceed Rs. 2,000, and the term of settlement is for the period fixed for the settlement in the district. } By Commissioners of Revenue.

If the jumma assessed does not exceed Rs. 25,000, } By the Board of Revenue.

All other settlements, By Government.

All orders passed by any authority regarding settlements will be open to appeal according to law, and to revision by superior authority without appeal, unless such revision by executive authority is barred by law."

Sir George Campbell's order we believe was that no settlement worth even a rupee should be made by the Board without the direct sanction of the Lieutenant Governor.

THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the intense cold we have had we are glad to notice a reduction in the rate of mortality in Calcutta. The total number of deaths in the Town during the week ending on the 16th January was 281, against 297 of the previous week. The deaths from small-pox and cholera are however increasing. There were 25 deaths from small-pox and 34 deaths from cholera last week.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has issued the following notification in recognition of the services of Mr. Bernard:

"Under the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Bernard bore the brunt of the work of the administration at a period when that work was extraordinarily onerous. His efficiency and self-devotion in connexion with famine relief have been recently acknowledged. His varied experience, knowledge of the country, and fertility of resource, have been of the utmost value in every branch of the administration, and deserve cordial recognition. He now leaves Bengal with the regrets of the Government, and, the Lieutenant Governor is sure, with the good wishes of all classes of the service and of the public."

No one can deny that Mr. Bernard has rendered excellent service in Bengal. He is a man of uncommon industry, energy, and devotedness, but he was in the hands of a bad master.

MR. REYNOLDS has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Council in the place of Mr. Bernard, and not of Mr. Eldridge as is erroneously supposed by a contemporary. It is customary to have two Senior Secretaries to Government in the Bengal Council, and as Mr. Dampier is now the legislative member in charge, Mr. Reynolds takes the place of Mr. Bernard, who retires on the 1st proximo. Mr. Reynolds, who is we believe a competition-wallah, is a highly meritorious officer. Mr. Eldridge goes home, and so he has resigned his seat in Council. A non-official gentleman will we believe be appointed to succeed him.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON, late Governor of the Mauritious, and present Governor of Fiji, it is stated, is the youngest son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, and uncle to the present Earl. He was born in 1829. and was married in 1865 to a daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre. Sir Arthur Gordon was Private Secretary to his father when Prime Minister, and was specially attached to Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands in 1858. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in 1861; Governor of Trinidad in 1866, and to the Governorship of the Mauritius in 1870.

WE LEARN from the *Pioneer* that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Dr. G. Thibaut, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University College of Aberystwith, to the Anglo-Sanskrit Professorship in the Benares College, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Gough. Dr. Thibaut is a Sanskritist of great attainments. He was employed under Professor Max Muller in editing the two-volume edition of the text of the Rigveda, and at the late International Congress of Orientalists he read a very able paper on the Geometry of the Vedas.

THE SAME JOURNAL states that the suit of Mulkah Jehan, a widow of one of the late Kings of Oudh, against the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, in reference to certain property in houses and land, valued at several lakhs, has been decided by the Civil Court in favor of the plaintiff. The Judge has come to the conclusion that the Deputy Commissioner had no authority to confiscate the property; that the Outram Proclamation of 1858 did not affect the property of the private citizens; and that, in point of fact, the property in dispute was never confiscated in the proper sense of that term.

THE LONG talked-of project of opening up and flooding the Sahara, or at least such portions of it as border on and belong to Tunis and Algiers, by the introduction of the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, and thus turn it into a great inland lake, seems now about to be taken up in a serious spirit by the French authorities, or at least under their auspices. The Captain Roudaire of their navy has received instructions from the Minister of War to proceed thither and to take the requisite measurements and levels, as well as to make estimates of what works would have to be made on the part of the Geographical Association.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has decided to appoint Honorary Magistrates in the Mofussil.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

IT IS REPORTED that the Emperor of China died on the 12th instant of small-pox, and that his probable successor will be the grandson of Prince Tun.

ACCORDING to the new military survey of the Russian Empire, the Monarchy extends over 400,227 Geographical square miles, or one-sixth of the inhabited globe. The survey of the country between the Amoo and the Caspian progresses favourably. Thus far there is every prospect that the construction of a deep ship canal will be practicable.

THE FOLLOWING figures are given in regard to the growth of men and women:—The average weight of boys at birth is 6½ lb; the average weight of girls is 6¼ lb.; the average weight of males at twenty, is 143 lb.; the average weight of females, is 120 lb. Men acquires greatest weight, on an average, at thirty-five, weighing 152 lb; women at fifty, weighing 128 lb.

WE LIVE in strange times. After so much hubbub about the Bombay Markets Fraud case we learn from the local papers that Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of the Markets and Mr. Webb, Superintendent of the Slaughter Houses at Bandora, have been reinstated. After exonerating them from the charge of dishonesty the Commissioner is said to have written:

"As regards the minor charge of neglect of duty in failing to discover the improper practices that were going on, I am of opinion that if he had been sharper and less obstinately convinced of the trustworthiness of his subordinates he might, and would have done so, and therefore that he ought to have done so. But he is not alone in this. The Health officers and Commissioners who were his superiors including myself, as well as his locum tenens for several months equally failed to detect mal-practices up to November 1874. He is not the first man nor will he be the last, who has been led by the nose by an astute and unprincipled subordinate, nor does any man know the right way to set about the discovery of an organized system of fraud."

So Mr. Pedder has neutralized his own pompous circular on departmental supervision of municipal subordinates. It is one thing to preach and another to practise.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Bombay University at the last Convocation stated:

"It has been noted that the Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship had been conferred on Nanaji Narayen Vaslekar. This gentleman left for England with intention of entering the University of Edinburgh, and proceeding to the degree of doctor of science in engineering. I am happy to state that news has just been received that Mr. Vaslekar has successfully passed his first examination, and, moreover, was the only successful candidate out of eight who presented themselves. I think this is a fair subject for congratulation."

This is very gratifying.

AT THE LAST matriculation examination in the Bombay University only 262 out of 1084 candidates passed. The Vice-Chancellor thus commented on the subject:

"I may be asked, how do you account for this result? I have given the matter much thought, not only now but for some time past, and I have arrived at an opinion, which a comparison of the results of the examinations for the past ten years seems to confirm that the increasing number of failures is in a great measure to be accounted for from the fact that Government make the matriculation examination a test for admission into the Government service. Hence numerous youths, on arriving at 16 years of age, who have no intention of entering on a collegiate education, go up many very imperfectly prepared, on the chance of passing; and if they fail they return again and again until they scrape through or retire from the contest. I find from the returns of the past ten years that, for the first six, eighty per cent. of the passed candidates entered colleges, while during the [illegible] its being made a test of Government service, the percentage of those entering colleges to the total passed has fallen a little below sixty. I think some remedy should be applied, and the simplest that occurs to me would be to have a separate examination—what in England would be called a middle class examination—as a test for the public service, and I would have this of a less severe nature, and of a more practical character, than the matriculation examination."

We are of opinion that the First Arts certificate should be made the test for admission into Government service. Raise the standard of qualification and you will raise the standard of education and efficiency.

THE ENGLISHMAN says:

"The *Hindoo Patriot*, in the course of an article on the Gaikwar's case, describes us as having said, in our first article on the subject, that the Viceroy 'should have gone further than he had done, and at once annexed the territory.' What we really said was, in effect, that the Viceroy should not have gone so far as he had done, but should have abstained from making any declaration regarding the future administration of the State, pending the result of the enquiry."

We transcribe below what our contemporary did really write in his first article on the Baroda Proclamation:

"We think, however that the proclamation of the Government of India discloses one very serious blemish. In taking over the direct charge of the Gaekwar's dominions, the Viceroy is made to say that he does so temporarily, and with the intention of re-establishing a 'native administration' after the proceedings against the Gaekwar himself have terminated. This statement is indeed, somewhat modified by a clause which would seem to render the subsequent action of Government dependent on the 'results' of those proceedings. But, as the whole paragraph stands, it reads very like a pledge for the future action of Government in a matter with regard to which the whole evidence is not yet before it. It may be that the 'results' disclosed will render any 'real' 'native administration' of Baroda impossible for many years to come. There are large questions of finance and outstanding liabilities to be investigated, and it seems quite within probability that the adjustment of these questions may involve a great loan from the British Government, and the retention either of certain districts, or of the charge of the whole State for some time to come. There are, moreover, so many distant and doubtful claimants to succeed to the Gaekwar's power, each of them devoid of anything like a title which the rest would acknowledge, that to hand over Baroda to a genuine 'native administration' would be to consign it to incessant intrigue. Finally, the 'results' of the persona proceedings against the late Gaekwar may possibly disclose a ramification of guilt and disloyalty to the British Government, too deeply rooted and too widely spread to be adequately controlled by any force less powerful than a direct British administration. So far as we can judge, the whole of the probable claimants lie under the ban of disaffection in 1857. They and the Gaekwar have alike forfeited their title; and whatever action may be taken, the interests of the late Gaekwar's subjects rather than of his dynasty should stand first. We think it doubtful whether, under all the circumstances these interests will be best provided for by the establishment of a 'native administration.' And we think there can be no doubt that any declaration by the Government of India on this question was premature."

Let the reader judge whether we were not justified by the above in drawing the inference we did. Our contemporary would not under any circumstance have the State restored to "a Native Government," in other words would have it "annexed." Of course he would not be plain—a mode of procedure which an honest statesman like Lord Northbrook could not be expected to adopt. What the Hare Street Journal considers a "serious blemish" constitutes, we must confess, in the estimation of right-minded men its highest recommendation.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

THE REPORT of the sitting of the Governor General's Council for the 19th instant appears in this morning's *Gazette of India*—after the lapse of twelve days!

THE FIRST INSTANCE of the exercise of the power vested in the Governor General's Council by the new Code of Criminal Procedure to direct the transfer of a criminal case from one Court to another is notified in this morning's *Gazette of India*. The case of the Queen *vrs.* Ryan is transferred from the Sessions Court of Saharanpore in the North Western Provinces to the Court of the Commissioner of the Mooltan Division in the Punjab.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Tarucknath Sen, late Principal Sudder Ameen of 24-Pergunnas, which melancholy event took place on Saturday last. The deceased was a distinguished member of the Subordinate Judicial Service. He rendered excellent service during the Orissa Rebellion of 1855-56, and Sir Frederic Halliday rewarded him by giving him the metropolitan District of 24-Pergunnahs. He was also temporarily appointed Additional Judge. He fell a victim to the intrigues of Court Amla, and was subsequently removed from the service. He then joined the Council of the Maharaja of Burdwan.

WE ARE also grieved to learn the death of Babu Raj Coomar Roy Chowdry of Barripore, who died suddenly on Wednesday last from apoplexy. He was the head of the well known zemindars of Barripore. A man of intelligence, energy, and public spirit his death is mourned by a large circle of friends. Only the other day we drew attention to the services he rendered to his tenantry during the late scarcity. He was about 55 years of age.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PUTRIKA has a knack of misrepresenting men and motives. In our usual abstract of the Vernacular Press we gave the other day an extract from the *Bunga Dursana* containing a picture of the "Bengali Babu of the Period" as represented by that periodical. The *Putrika* says we quoted it "with approbation." Surely the writer ought to know that we express no opinion of our own when we give an abstract of the opinions of the Vernacular Press.

A CORRESPONDENT complains bitterly that the office of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division is to be removed from Hooghly to Howrah. The people of the Division already suffer great inconvenience from the removal of the Head-Quarters from Burdwan to Hooghly, and we hope the rumour is not true that they are to be again sacrificed to petty personal considerations.

MR. MARSDEN has again distinguished himself. A Mr. James Melville, a salesman in the employ of Messrs Ahmuty & Co., was charged by Babu Bejoykissen Patuk, late an assistant of the same firm, with having assaulted him and made use of abusive language. The defendant admitted the charge, pleading "grave provocation." This provocation was said to be a letter, which the complainant addressed him in consequence of certain ill-treatment which he had received from him. According to the report of the *Indian Daily News* "it appeared that the assault and abusive language complained of were quite unprovoked. His Worship, however, was of opinion that irrespective of the words that had been interchanged at the office, the letter itself was sufficient provocation (although the assault was unjustifiable), and therefore dismissed the case. Supposing that the "provocation" was real, was the defendant justified in taking the law into his own hands and the Magistrate in dismissing the charge." Verily a Daniel is come to judgment!

THE OBSERVER is again at its old trick against "Hindoo patriots." The dose which Mr. Elliott so well administered to it the other day, it would seem, has not cured it of its malady.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 23rd January.—Bulletins respecting Prince Leopold report unfavourably. The last accounts state that the weakness is gradually increasing. The great Powers are intervening to avert a conflict between Montenegro and Turkey, but notwithstanding all efforts a collision is apprehended.

25th January.—The Porte consented to trial of Montenegrins by a mixed tribunal to sit at Montenegro. The latest bulletins state that Prince Leopold is better. Garibaldi has arrived at Rome where he has been enthusiastically received. Associated

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colliery owners in South Wales have decided on general lock-out on the 1st of February,

25th January,—An address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been presented to the Marquis of Salisbury who, in replying, complimented the Duke of Argyll on his policy which His Lordship said he would be glad to continue, and that there would never be any break of gauge in the Government of India. He bore testimony to the splendid services which the Indian Government Officers had rendered their country in preventing disasters from the famine in Bengal. He believed the financial future of India depended upon the due development of railways, and it was gratifying to find the Native Princes desirous to co-operate with Government in this direction. With respect to the duties on cotton goods, His Lordship said he had a strong conviction that these ought to go, and he was satisfied that the interests of India and Manchester were identical, and that development of Manufactures, which might be legitimately expected to flourish in India, was prevented by withholding English capital.

26th January.—An expedition being organised by English and Indian Governments under the direction of Joseph Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 6th of April. The expedition starts on February, and will be represented by Janssen for France, Vogel for Germany and Tacchini for Italy. The principal object of the expedition will be to photograph the spectrum of the sun for probable four stations from which observations will be made are Nicobar Islands, Bentinck Island, Mergui and Siam.

25th January.—The Gaekwar has retained Serjeant Ballantyne for his defence on a fee of ten thousand guineas.

Mr. John Bright yesterday, when advocating the disestablishment of the English Church deprecated any violent agitation.

26th January.—Mr. John Bright, speaking at Manchester yesterday, urged the disestablishment of the English Church. Garibaldi has taken his seat in the Italian Parliament.

Paris, 25*th January*.—The Assembly resolved to proceed with the second reading of the Bill for creating Senate.

Madrid, 25*th January*.—A proclamation has been issued by Don Alphonso to the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces, in which he summons them to submit to his rule, and promises to respect the liberties of the subject.

Washington 25*th January*.—Bristowe, Secretary to the American Treasury, has submitted estimates to Congress proposing the re-imposition of tea and coffee duties.

Versailles 22*nd January*.—In the Assembly, in Committee of Thirty's Constitutional Bill, the main features of which are the maintaining of the title of President of the Republic, and the establishment of ministerial responsibility in two chambers, was again brought forward, the discussion having been adjourned from last session. After two day's excited debates a large majority decided to proceed with the second reading of the Bill. This is a defeat for the Legitimist party, whose motion last session, respecting the suspension of the paper that first published the Comte De Chambord's manifesto, brought about the drafting of the Constitutional Bill.

Bombay 28*th January*.—Garibaldi has declined the grant voted by the Italian Senate. Fresh disturbances have broken out in Louisiana. The sitting of the Legislature was dispersed by the military.

Ledru Rollin's funeral was attended by fifty thousand people.

THE HONBLE ASHLEY EDEN arrived in Calcutta yesterday. He landed under a salute of 13 guns. It is said that he will be appointed a *pro tem* Member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. He will probably stay here for a month.

WE HAVE received an authenticated communication from Bancoora complaining of the shortcomings of the present Officiating Judge of that district. As the aggrieved have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor and the High Court on the subject we abstain from entering into details.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals and publications:—1. Calcutta Review No. 119, for January, 1875. 2. Subda Kulpadrum, No. 15. 3. Britrya Sanghara, a Poem, Part I. By Hemchunder Banerjea. 4. Saputni Saro, a story of real life. By Hurrochundra Ghosa. 5. Rajatagiri Nundini, a drama. By Hurrochundra Ghosa. 6. Arya Charita or lives of the ancient Hindus. By Bireshwara Panday. 7. Child's Science, Part I. Elements of Physics. By Bireshwara Panday. 8. Samveda Sanghita. Vol. I. Part I. Edited and translated into Bengali. By Brahmabrata Samadhyaya. 9. Administration Report of Cashmere and Jummui from 1929 to 1930 Samvat. 10 Index to Shakespear's Selections from the Duncan Records.

THE NEW year has heralded two new vernacular papers, the *Satya Prokash*, a fortnightly issued from Barrisal, and *Provat Samir*, a daily issued in Calcutta. The last promises to be the best daily newspaper in Bengali.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

BARODA.

WHILE so much is being written about Baroda it may not be without interest to trace the history of the relation of the Gaekwar with the British Government. The founder of the dynasty as usual was a military adventurer, and his descendants rapidly and greatly extended their power. The Gaekwar of Baroda early became a rival of the Peishwa, and on the subversion of the Mogul Government in Ahmedabad in 1755 the town and country were shared between the Peishwa and the Gaekwar. The alliance of the British Government was for the first time sought in 1772 by Futteh Sing, who wanted to nominate his son, an idiot, to the throne of Baroda, to the supercession of the claims of his brother. His first proposal was rejected, but in 1773 an agreement was made by which the Guekwar's share of the revenues of Baroach, which in consequence of a quarrel with the Nawab of Baroach, the British Government had taken by assault on 18th November 1772, was to remain on the same footing as under the government of the Nawab. After the convention of Wargaon, it was proposed to reduce the Mahratta power by concluding a Treaty with the Gaekwar family, acknowledging their independence of the Peishwa, and by conquering for the British Government the Peishwa's share in Guzerat. General Goddard having effected some successes in the campaign in Guzerat, concluded a Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance on these principles with Futteh Sing on 26th January 1780. Futteh Sing was to receive the Peishwa's territory north of the Mahee river, to cede his districts south of the Taptee, the revenues of Baroach and villages adjacent and the district of Sinnore on the Nerbudda, to be relieved from payment of tribute to the Peishwa during the war, and to send 3,000 horse to join the British army. Futteh Sing Gaekwar died in 1789. Then came Govind Rao, and after him Anund Rao, who was deposed by his illegitimate half brother Canojee Rao. The usurper, however, was deposed by a party headed by Raojee Appajee, the minister of Govind Rao, supported by Babajee, his brother. But the cause of Canojee was espoused by Mulhar Rao, the cousin of Govind Rao, whose father had been a supporter of Govind Rao in his struggles with Futteh Sing, and who was dissatisfied with the treatment he had received from Govind Rao after the accession of the latter to power. The struggle was ended by Raojee Appajee throwing himself on the protection of the British Government, and agreeing, on 15th March 1802 to receive a subsidiary force from the Bombay Government, and to cede the chouth of Surat and the Pergunnah of Chowrassee, on condition of being supported against Mulhar Rao. The convention of 15th March 1802 was reduced to a formal Treaty confirmed by the Gaekwar in a separate written agreement on 29th July 1802. To this Treaty a private engagement with Raojee Appajee was added, guaranteeing to him permanently the post of minister and extending the protection of the British Government to him, his son, brothers, nephews, relations, and friends. By the 14th Article of the Treaty of Bassein, the Treaty with the Gaekwar was recognised and acknowledged by the Peishwa. The engagements of 1862, says Mr. Aitchison, whose account we have followed in tracing the treaty relations of Baroda with the East India Company, gave the British Government an almost unlimited power of interference in the internal government of the State. When these engagements were concluded, there was really no government in Baroda. The power of Anund Rao was defied by Canojee and Mulhar Rao, while his person was seized by the Arab troops, who, although few in number, occupied all the important military posts, and with whom intrigues were kept up for the establishment of Canojee in power. Negociations were opened with these mercenaries, who were offered full arrears of pay and liberal treatment on condition of their removing from Guzerat. They refused; and in consequence the town of Baroda, which was occupied by them, was invested by a British force. The Arabs at last capitulated and agreed to withdraw on condition of receiving the arrears due to them, and of the *Bhandery* or guarantee of the British Government being substituted for that of the Arabs wherever it had been granted either to persons or property. In Guzerat, at that time, no important engagement of any kind was ever made without a guarantee or security, and the Jemadars of the Arabs had in many cases not only become security to bankers for the re-payment of loans made by them to the Gaekwar, but had guaranteed their persons from molestation and oppression. To some extent the guarantee system was a power vested by the ruler in his subjects, enabling them to control him in the event of his deviating from his engagements. When the Arabs were discharged, they were released from these engagements, to which the seal of the British Government was attached as a guarantee. The British Government also committed themselves to other guarantees for loans advanced to enable the Gaekwar to discharge the Arabs and for other purposes, and to pledge to ministers and other officials, who really exercised the civil power and who stipulated for protection to themselves and their descendants before they would commit themselves to the policy of the British Government. These guarantees were considered at the time they were granted to be of much advantage in securing British influence at Baroda, at the same time that they established the Gaekwar's credit; and so long as the British Government continued to exercise a close control over the affairs of the Gaekwar, no inconvenience we are told was felt from them. But after 1820, when the Gaekwar was vested with the full government of his State, the guarantees proved a source of much irritation. A new Treaty was concluded on the 6th November 1817, with Futteh Sing, the Regent, on behalf of Anund Rao Gaekwar. The chief provisions of this Treaty were an increase of the subsidiary force; the cession to the British Government of all the rights the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peishwa's territories in Guzerat; the consolidation of the territories of the British Government and the Gaekwar in Guzerat by exchange of certain districts; the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with those of the British Government in time of war; and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anund Rao Gaekwar died on 2nd October 1819, and was succeeded by his brother Syajee Rao, who, during the two preceding years, had been Regent to the exclusion of his two legitimate sons, Bulwunt Rao and Peelajee Rao, by a Rajpoot wife. On his accession the British Government resolved to withdraw from the minute interference which it had hitherto exercised in the affairs of the Baroda State, on condition of the Gaekwar respecting the guaranteed allowances of his ministers, the agreements with his tributaries, and his bargains with his bankers. In 1820 Syajee Rao entered into a convention regulating the sale of opium in his territories, the export of which had been previously prohibited, except on payment of a duty of rupees 12 a seer. In the same year another convention was concluded, whereby the Gaekwar agreed to send no troops into Kattywar and Maheekanta *without the consent of the British Government*, and to make no demand on his tributaries, except through the medium of the British Government, who engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1825 the Gaekwar agreed that his share of any fines levied in Kattywar, or of any extra revenue over and above the revenue fixed at the perpetual settlement, should be credited to the Infanticide Fund. In 1844 he issued rules regulating the levy of dues on vessels driven into his ports in Kattywar by stress of weather. By the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1817 the Gaekwar was bound to maintain a body of 3,000 effective cavalry to co-operate with the subsidiary force. The force was very inefficient, and in 1830 the Gaekwar was called on to render two-thirds of the cavalry fit for service. On his failing to do so, lands yielding about rupees 15,00,000 were sequestrated to provide funds for thir punctual payment. In 1832, however, the districts were restored on the Gaekwar agreeing to deposit rupees 10,00,000 with the British Government. In the following years the Gaekwar committed himself to a long course of unfriendly acts against the British Government, endangering the alliance and leading, in 1839, to the sequestration of the district of Pitland, yielding a revenue of rupees 7,32,000, and the threatened deposition of Syajee Rao Gaekwar and the transfer of the sovereignty to another member of the family. In 1841 an agreement was made, which revived the Treaty of 1817, provided for a payment of rupees 3,00,000 for the Guzerat Irregular Horse, the maintenance of the contingent of 3,000 horse by the Gaekwar, and its employment in the tributary districts, with permision to the Gaekwar to reduce at any time the number so employed to 1,500 men. On the conclusion of this agreement the district of Pitland

was restored, and the rupees 10,00,000 deposited with the British Government in 1832, were refunded to the Gaekwar. In 1858, as a reward for the services of the Gaekwar during the Mutinies, the payment of rupees 3,00,000 a year for the Guzerat Irregular Horse was remitted, but at the same time the permission given to the Gaekwar to reduce the contingent to 1,500 men was cancelled, and the contingent was put on the same footing as that described in the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1817, with the additional provision that it should do ordinary Police duty in the tributary districts. On the 19th December 1847 Syajee Rao Gaekwar died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Gunput Rao, who, dying without male issue on 19th November 1856, was succeeded, on 12th December, by his brother Khundi Rao. Khandi Rao died in 1870, and Mulhar Rao, his brother, was taken from the prison and placed on the throne. The Gaekwar receives a salute of 21 guns. In 1840 suttee was prohibited within the Gaekwar's territories: the sale of children was prohibited in 1849, and slavery in 1856. The area of the Gaekwar's territories is 4,399 square miles, the population nearly twenty lacs, and the revenue about 90 lacs per annum. The military force of the State consists of 5,750 cavalry including the contingent, 4,000 infantry, 25 mounted artillery men, and about 3,000 sebundies. The British Government has the right of controlling salt-works and the opening of new ports in the Gaekwar's territories.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WE cannot too often remind our brethren of the Native Press that the perfect freedom of speech, which we enjoy under the auspices of the British Government, is enjoyed by the people of those countries only, which are under England's beneficient sway or speak the English language as their mother tongue. It is a freedom which England has acquired after centuries of struggle and trial, and which no other country in Europe has yet attained to in its full effulgence. France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, are all first class powers; they are in the front ranks of civilization; literature, science, and art have taken their abodes in those countries; and yet they do not enjoy the same freedom of writing and speech which the English nation enjoys or which we enjoy here. In India the English did not gain this liberty till after a long and fearful struggle. The pioneers of the freedom of the press in India had suffered in their persons many cruel hardships and persecutions before they won the battle. But thanks to the genius of British rule, to that righteous principle of equality in the eye of the law, which it recognized, the freedom which it gave to the English Press, it gave with an equal hand to the Native Press. How very necessary therefore it is for us to make a right use of this privilege—to make it like mercy doubly blessed, to him that gives and to him that takes!

These reflections have been suggested to us by a perusal of some recent articles in the vernacular and English columns of the *Amirta Bazar Putrika* on the Baroda question. That question as might be expected has given rise to wide discussion, and we have in our own way said our say on the subject. It is of course open to every paper to make fair and legitimate comments upon the action of Government, but we ask the *Putrika* to consider whether the remarks which we quote below fall within the bounds of fair criticism. In its vernacular article in its issue of the 14th instant, the *Putrika*, after adverting to the opposition which Colonel Phayre is reported to have offered to the Gaekwar, says:

(Translated.)

"It is not a little painful for an independent Prince to be thus constantly badgered in his own dominions by a common person. It is simply impossible for human nature to be silent in such a position. What would the English have done, if, for instance, the Russian Emperor were to depute an officer like Colonel Phayre to England, to keep an eye on the doings of the English Government, to interfere with all their acts, to teach people insubordination to the law and spread calumnies relating to the Queen? The nation would, in all likelihood, resort to either of these two courses. It would either, if it had any confidence in its power, expel the Russian officer from the country, after subjecting him to all manner of insults, *or would attempt to get rid of him by some secret means.* The case has been precisely the same with the Guicowar. If he had any hand in the poisoning affair, which, however, we greatly doubt, it is evident that he had no other than this atrocious way left him, to be freed from all the oppressions of the Resident. We still believe that if the Guicowar's case is rightly judged, facts will be brought to light of which the English will have reason to be ashamed, and from a disclosure of which to the world at large they will shrink. Considering the unnatural relation that subsists between the English and the tributary Princes of India, *it is rather strange that poisoning cases have been so few.* The oppressions of the Residents on the Native Chiefs would have long since made it impossible for Government to maintain peace in the country, if the natives had not been so signally patient, weak, and helpless."

In the same paper in an English article on the subject our contemporary thus writes:

"Thwarted by one man, beset on all sides, seeing no other remedy and loving his throne he attempted to poison the Colonel! That was a grave crime, but a graver one was to force him to commit it. A grave crime it was, but state exigencies cover greater ones. Princes murder millions of their fellow-beings for a whim, or to satisfy their vanity or pride, but they are not held responsible for it. We read in a French history that the English attempted to poison the French troops during their war with the first Napoleon. But we may not believe this. It is quite true however that the British Indian Government finds it necessary to poison a whole nation with opium, but the opium revenue is a state necessity. The Government of Lord Mayo thought it necessary to emasculate a whole nation by stopping education, and if Lord Northbrook had not generously come to our rescue a serious blow had been dealt by this time against our State education. To emasculate a nation that the Government can rule without trouble! Surely to poison an obscure Colonel is by far a higher crime than these."

In the subsequent issue of the paper the writer says, the Gaekwar "only tried to remove a man, who was going to despoil him of his throne by unfair means, whom the Paramount Power did not allow him to remove by any fair means."

Perhaps our contemporary did not realize to himself the immoral tendency of writings like the above, when he penned the articles in question, for we could not believe that he would deliberately justify the poisoning or murder of representatives of the British Crown in Native Courts for opposition, fancied or real, to the views, wishes or caprices of the native potentates. He must have been carried away by his zeal in the cause of native princes, who he thought rightly or wrongly were being trampled upon by British Officers. But he ought to remember, as indeed we all, conductors of the Native Press, ought to remember, that ours is a delicate and difficult task. The Native Press oftener moulds and directs than reflects native public opinion. Our community generally draw the breath of political opinion, wherever it exists, chiefly through the medium of the press. They do not so much lead as they are led. The public of India are not like that of England—they have not the information or patience to form independent opinion, and have not the independence or moral courage to remonstrate with the professed exponents of national opinion whenever these go wrong. This we may say is the condition of the majority of the readers of the native papers. When such is the case we ought to be particularly cautious in giving expression to sentiments, which are immoral or demoralizing, in producing feelings, which are subversive of order and morality, and in invoking passions, which are destructive of the key-stone of the liberty we enjoy—viz., loyalty to the Crown. The responsibility of a public teacher is at all times and in all countries serious—in India it is particularly so. Our contemporary can easily imagine what would be the effect upon the popular mind, if it were taught that the Native Princes have as it were a right to poison obnoxious British Residents, because the English nation poison the Chinese with opium, or to murder them because the British Government under Lord Mayo and Sir George Campbell sought to murder the intellect of the nation by repressing high education—an analogy altogether fallacious. There is, as he is aware, no true analogy between the two, and it is a great pity that he should have so expressed himself as to imply that he did not understand that it was neither fair analogy nor good apology. On the contrary the articles under comment leave an impression that the writer assumes the guilt of the Gaekwar, though he protests that he does not, and that he justifies it as a matter of State necessity. It is the justification and the manner of it which are open to so much objection, and we feel morally assured that our contemporary would readily disclaim such an abhorrent insinuation, justification, and apology, if he could be made to see the immoral tendency and political mischief of such a course. Of course our Government is too high-minded to stigmatize the whole native press for the faults of a single member, or even a single journal for its occasional lapses. Accidents occur even in best regulated houses. We are happy to say that writings of the kind, which it is our painful duty to notice to-day, are rare in the Native Press, and as we are all liable to err, and as our enemies are too apt to exaggerate, and even to invent, we think we would be conserving our common cause, if we were to subject ourselves to a process of self-examination and band ourselves as it were into a society for mutual correction. Such mutual examination and correction would confound our enemies, and strengthen our own position. Entertaining these sentiments we have thought it proper to point out to the *Putrika* what we consider to be more an error of judgment than of feeling. It is a rising paper, and as we wish well of it, we are anxious that it should not mar its usefulness by trenching upon limits of fair comment, and thus giving a handle to the opponents of the Native Press to cry it down. We yield to none in our desire for independent and fearless criticism, and the whole course of our conduct shows, say what some maligners may, whether or not we have been true to our principle. But if we commit errors, and what man can say that he is not liable to commit errors, we are always ready to acknowledge them. We believe our contemporary will agree with us that the sentiments contained in the passages we have quoted above are not worthy of a respectable journal, and consistent with the loyalty which it is our duty as it is our interest to profess, preach, and cherish, and if we were in his position we would not hesitate for a moment to avow that we have been wrong.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

BRITISH Burma under the fostering care of its present Chief Commissioner may not inaptly be called the Garden of Eden. It is not yet quite three years since the Hon'ble Ashley Eden took charge of the Government of this province, and the success which he has achieved in administering its affairs is simply marvellous. He has infused a new life into every branch of the administration. British Burma is rich in natural advantages and resources. With magnificent seaports, more easily and safely reached than any in the Bay of Bengal, or in or beyond the Malayan Peninsula, it has one main artery piercing into the very centre of Indo-China. The Irrawaddy river carries steamers at all seasons of the year seven hundred miles into the interior, and at Bhamo a trade entrepôt is reached which is only one hundred and fifty miles from the frontier of China, and but still that distance from friendly Shan States who are tributary to China. The actual area of the province is the same as that of Great Britain, and the population has not yet reached three million souls; but the trade and revenue are rated on population, far higher by manyfold than those of any of the other presidencies or provinces of India Proper. And the prosperity of the people is such that they do not feel the pressure of taxation. The land under cultivation is under settlement by leases of three, five, or ten years, or is assessed annually. The settlement, whether annual or by a lease of a term of years, is made direct between the cultivator and the Government. There are no large landholders, and no middlemen who get a rent exclusive of the Government demand. The increase of cultivation has been so rapid in the province that the larger proportion of the cultivated land is under annual assessment. The cultivators are, however, learning the advantage of a lease on fixed rates for a term of years—by accepting which they avoid annual measurements, and have certain privileges in the right to cultivate new land contiguous to their holdings, free of land tax. The land tax is kept at a very moderate rate, as the population is still scanty, and it is supplemented by the export duty on rice, which practically falls on the cultivator, inasmuch as it reduces the price he can get for his grain from the merchant, who has to pay the export duty. Crime of a more violent character has decreased. Murders have decreased year by year since 1870, when there were 103 cases, to 60 cases in 1873. Dacoity decreased from 132 cases in 1870 to 65 in 1872, and 34 last year—a very satisfactory diminution. The notorious leader

organized gangs were year by year captured or destroyed, and, instead of the bushranger dacoits who lived in open defiance of the law, there had to be dealt with the casual criminals who temporarily associated for organised robberies in gangs. The gang robberies have also decreased, but minor offences have increased, and this increase is largely due to breach of *special laws* (mostly sanitary) *excise laws*, and *public* and *local nuisances*. These serve to swell the mere numerical increase, but they do not really imply any accession of criminality during the year. It is to be remarked also, that the increase to be observed in the middle class offences, such as *theft* and *house-breaking*, is by no means uniform. The majority of the districts show a general decrease in crime, and it is in three districts only that such increase as there is. has occurred—indeed, as indicated by the returns generally, it may be said that the worst class of violent crimes has been most materially reduced, and is now much less than at any previous period of the history of the province. This is a most material point gained in criminal administration. The Police has greatly improved. "The Burman," says the Chief Commissioner, "is personally active, and, so long as he is interested in his occupation, will be energetic; but he wants purpose and perseverance. He is hopeful, and desirous to advance, but he will not plod through his work, and lacks patience. For the exciting part of police work he has many good qualities in his quickness, readiness, and dash; but, the routine of patrols and sentries very soon bores him, and, as an able-bodied man can always make an easy living in Burma, he returns to some other less irksome occupation than he finds in an organized establishment like the police." The Civil Courts have been multiplied since the advent of Mr. Eden. We are told that the Burmese have, as a rule, great confidence in their own countrymen as judges, as evidenced by the fact that, out of a total of 27,000 cases instituted in 1873, no less than 21,000, or over three-fourths, were tried by native judges, and in only 12 per cent. were appeals brought. There was no delay in disposing of the cases, and an unencumbered file at the end of the year was everywhere shown. During the year under review the increase of area of land under cultivation has amounted to 9·37 per cent., —a great and remarkable improvement on previous years. In 1873-74 there were 2,410,117 acres under cultivation, against 2,203,539 in 1872-73. The greater proportion of the cultivated soil is devoted to raising rice, 85 per cent. of the total cultivated area being appropriated to that cereal. The remainder, in nearly equal quantities, was given to gardens and orchards, miscellaneous crops, and hill cultivation, known in Burma as *toungya* cultivation. The tobacco grown in the country is of good quality, but it is, as a rule, badly cured, and therefore does not fetch such a good price as the imported tobacco. Agricultural shows were held during the year at the head-quarters of all the districts, and with satisfactory results. The number of buffaloes increased from 569,610 in 1872 to 590,009 in the year of report; and of cows and bullocks from 546,804 to 565,980—a satisfactory increase, notwithstanding that cattle-disease prevailed extensively in some districts of the Pegu Division. The increase in the number of steam mills for the cleaning of rice for exportation still continues. Six years ago, there were only three in the province; last year they numbered thirty-eight; and during the year under review they have increased to forty-two. A manufactory for the preparation of burning-oil from the earth-oil or petroleum, produced at Prome and Thayetmyo, and in Upper Burma, and for the manufacture of candles from the parafine extracted from the crude oil, has been in operation in Rangoon for some time, and has, it is believed, been fairly successful. Among the Burmans the indigenous manufactures do not fall off. Weaving in cotton and silk goods is still largely practised, and the increasing wealth of the general population stimulates the production of a high class of silk goods. There is scarcely a Burman of any age or sex who has not at least one silk dress of native manufacture; which may range in price from one to ten pounds sterling; and in proportion to their possession of means, the well-to-do and wealthy are surely found to spend freely in the acquisition of new and good clothes. The trade of the province again increased very considerably during the year of review. The gross value was £17,367,398, or £4,150,857 in excess of that of 1872-73, of which £4,084,198 was in the seaborne trade, and £66,659 in the inland trade. The expenditure on public works aggregated £264,649, of which £73,032 were on account of Imperial works, £143,429 for Provincial Services, and £48,188 on Local Funds works. A revenue report on the Irrawaddy embankments submitted during the year, shows that 704,046 acres of cultivated land, which yield a revenue of £113,542, have been protected; and that since the bunds were constructed cultivation has increased to the extent of 62,206 acres, with an assessment of £9,998. The railway from Rangoon to Prome has been sanctioned, and considerable progress has already been made with the first section, commencing at Rangoon. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue were £1,501,113 against £1,391,971 in 1872-73—an increase of £109142, or 7·84 percent, notwithstanding that the customs collections decreased by 8 per cent., owing to the large shipments of rice to the free ports of India which would otherwise have been shipped to foreign ports on payment of duty, and that the income tax ceased at the close of 1872-73. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources were £1,669,385 in 1873-74 and £1,545,770 in 1872-73 the increase being £123,615, of which Imperial contributed £109,142, Provincial £2,018, and Local Funds £12,455. The expenditure on Imperial and Provincial Services was,—Civil Administration £544,860; Public Works, £210,762—together £755,622, which, deducted from the receipts on account of these services (£1,527,458), leaves a surplus of £771,86 available for military expenditure, for contribution to the Electric Telegraph Department, and for a share of the cost of the Central Government. The garrison of British Burma is small. The European soldiery number 2,175 and the native (Madras sepoys), 2,703. The total strength is remarkably moderate, considering the long frontier of the province, and the isolated condition of many of the districts. The Municipal administration has been greatly improved on the basis of the system adopted in the more advanced provinces. Great impetus has been imparted to education. In 1872-73 there were seven Government schools in the province: there are now 21. 14 Missionary schools received aid from Government in the year, whilst the number at present is 24. Other Aided schools have risen from 8 to 103; and, besides this increase, 833 Monastic schools have been brought into connection with the Government system of education. By this increase the number of children over whose education Government now exercises some sort of influence, more or less direct, has risen from 2,817 to 26,618. The Chief Commissioner thus concludes his summary of the report:

"The marked desire of the Burmese to acquire the English language is more clearly shown year by year, and the great difficulty is to obtain competent teachers; but now that the High school is established, this want will be less felt. During the past year two lads have been sent to England to complete their education—the first Burmans lads ever sent there by their relations unaided by any extraneous help. His Majesty the King of Burma has had numerous young men educated in Europe and Calcutta, and the Missionary bodies have carried out the education of Burmese and Karen youths in America, but not until now have private individuals sent their sons for a home education. The Burmans in our territories are many of them now quite capable of paying for the training of some of their children in England, and there are none of the disabilities attached to a residence in England which have to be encountered by many classes of Hindoos."

It will be thus seen that British Burma has within the last three years become quite a Garden of Eden. The cultivation of land has increased, new staples have been introduced, commerce has largely expanded, education has advanced, henious crime has decreased, life and property are secure, and there are everywhere signs of vitality, order and prosperity. What a contrast does it afford to the listlessness, disorder, corruption and stagnation which mark the condition of the people in Independent Burma!

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

SIR Richard Temple has taken the earliest opportunity to declare his views on two important points of the educational policy of the Bengal Government as laid down by his predecessor, viz., primary education and Sanscrit teaching. Sir Richard, it must be confessed, has a very unpleasant task to perform. He can scarcely move an inch without undoing much of what his predecessor did. He seems, however, to take steps with hesitation. He feels that there is a conflict of authority between the Magistrate-Collector and the Circle Inspector, and that such conflict cannot be conducive to the smooth working of the schools, but instead of putting an end to it at once, he halts and hesitates, and while seeking to give more power to the Circle Inspector of schools, practically leaves him where he is. Sir Richard sets out by saying that "it was, in my opinion, perfectly wise to place this numerous and scattered class of schools under the immediate and administrative orders of the ordinary civil authorities, that is, the Magistrate-Collectors and their subordinates. This was specially calculated to insure attention on the part of the people, and invest the measure with importance in their eyes. "On the other hand," he observes, "though we must enlist all the influence of the Magistrate and his subordinates on behalf of this section of the national education, we must avoid unduly burdening these officers with additions to their already heavy duties. Any special assistance, therefore, which they may require in the shape of Deputy Inspectors and the like, should be conceded to them to the utmost limit of available funds." This is as it should be. The Magistrate-Collector cannot make bricks without straw. The absence of a sufficient number of inspecting officers for the primary schools was a serious defect in Sir George Campbell's scheme, which, we are glad to observe, Sir Richard Temple proposes to remedy. If the principle of vesting the direction of village schools in the District Magistrate-Collector, aided by a sufficient staff of properly qualified Deputy Inspectors, be admitted, then the question arises where is the necessity of maintaining the Circle Inspector? It should be remembered that the Magistrate-Collector does not alone do the work—he is assisted by District and Sub-District Committees, and that if proper men be selected, much useful work may be got out of them. These Committees, presided over by the Magistrate-Collector, have now under their control all the schools in the district, both English and Vernacular, and if they have a competent and sufficient inspecting staff under them, we have no doubt that they will be able to discharge their duties with satisfaction and efficiency. What is wanted is thorough inspection of the schools, but that object cannot be accomplished through the Circle Inspector. The area of the jurisdiction of each Circle Inspector, comprising as it does several districts, is vast and resembles we may say a small principality; it is impossible for the Inspector to visit the schools even once a year; he necessarily delegates the task to his deputies and sub-deputies; would it not therefore be better to make the deputies and sub-deputies directly responsible to the District Magistrate and Committee? This was our original suggestion when we first chalked out our programme for educational reform, but Sir George Campbell took a part of it, and left the other untouched. He did not abolish the Circle Inspector but simply degraded him to the position of a reference clerk. Sir Richard Temple proposes to restore the dignity of this important functionary; he says: "But although the executive management of those schools remains in the hands of the Magistrate-Collector of the district, yet they must be under the general inspection of the Inspector who belongs to the Educational Department, and whose duties comprise a circle of several districts. It is not to be supposed that the circle Inspector can inspect more than a small portion of these schools. But as he visits each district once a year, he should inspect carefully a school here and there in various localities, with a view to forming an idea as to how far existing orders are being carried out. He should communicate to the Magistrate-Collector the impressions derived from his inspection in these instances." But *cui bono?* What will be the practical effect of these "impressions?" The Magistrate-Collector and his Committee may or may not act upon them. And if the Circle Inspector cannot physically carry on the work of inspection with efficiency, where is the necessity of entertaining this highly paid officer? It would, we are of opinion, be a real gain to the [illegible]

department to abolish this officer, and to apply the salary thus saved to the multiplication of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, who have to do the real work. A well qualified native officer on a decent salary should be the District Inspector, and the first Deputy in the district now practically holds that appointment. It is observable that the vernacular schools have now multiplied so fast that it would be but fair to relieve the Director of the control of these schools. His position is rather anomalous and invidious in regard to them. He is not acquainted with the language of the country; he cannot exercise his own judgment in selecting vernacular text books; he cannot personally test their efficiency; he is necessarily dependent upon others for materials for the formation of his own opinion; and it would therefore be conducive to the interests of the department, if a competent and experienced officer were appointed as Assistant Director for the supervision of vernacular schools. And there is not a better man in the service for this onerous and responsible office than Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea. If the direction of schools, English and Vernacular, were placed under distinct heads, and the inspecting staff of the districts placed on an efficient footing, a new life would be infused into the Education Department.

There is another point in connection with the rural schools, which the Lieutenant-Governor ought to take into consideration:

"The foundation of improvement in the village school must be the small grant-in-aid, which is not to be considered as a salary for the rustic schoolmaster, but as an addition to the fees obtained either from the scholars or by subscription among the villagers. At first there certainly was a tendency among the villagers to cease making the accustomed payments as soon as the Government money began to be paid. This tendency must of course be resisted. I hope that in many, if not in most, districts it has in a considerable degree been overcome, but it still exists, I fear, in many places. The villagers must be made to understand that the object of Government is not to supersede but to supplement their private efforts."

This is a sound principle, but the question is whether the amount of the aid given is sufficient—whether the fees received by the Gurumashays *plus* the Government grant of Rs. 2-8 per month would attract really competent teachers to this field. No good would come out of the present class of Gurus, if the object be to impart instruction to the boys on modern principles. The Gurus are useful in their own way—they have brought up the present class of Court and zemindari amla, but they cannot spell correctly, read correctly, or write correctly; they know little of geography or history, far less of the sciences. Can they be transmogrified into competent teachers by six months' training in the Normal School? We fear not. We must then fall back upon the old system of Pundits brought up in the training schools. We wish Sir Richard Temple had not halted with a half measure. We admit that his Resolution is a decided improvement upon his predecessor's plan, and though he has not now gone the whole extent of necessary changes we hope he will soon see the necessity of doing so.

With regard to the teaching of Sanscrit Sir Richard Temple has cancelled the rules of Sir George Campbell. His orders are thus couched: "The permission given in the Government letter No. 1799, dated the 1st June 1872, for Sanskrit being taught in the first three classes of collegiate and zillah schools, may be extended to the 4th class, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction. This extension is necessary in reference to the present requirements of the University." Also, "I agree that when the class itself does not contain so many as ten students, the prescribed number of applicants may include more than one class; in other words, the prescribed number of ten may be made up from the 1st and 2nd classes." Further, "normal schools for training of pundits in the technical departmental phraseology may be excepted from the operation of the prohibitive order of Government letter No. 883 of 9th March 1873, which will continue to be held applicable to normal schools for training of "gooroos," that is, the masters of the primary schools, in other words although Sanskrit is not to be taught in normal schools for the masters of the lowest vernacular schools, it may be taught to the masters of the vernacular schools of the next higher grade." So common sense has carried the day.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN MONUMENTS.

NOT many months ago we noticed in these columns the representation made in England to the Secretary of State regarding the preservation of Indian Monuments of olden times. Referring to this representation our distinguished countryman, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, who as the reader is aware, takes a deep interest in the antiquities of India, addressed a letter to the Government of India containing some valuable suggestions, from which we make the following extracts:

"The representation refers to three classes of monuments; 1st including those which should be kept up in permanent good repair by Government; 2nd those the further decay of which should be arrested by the eradication of trees and the exclusion of water from the walls, but which would need only occasional subsequent attention from Government; and 3rd those of which, either from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to undertake the preservation, but of which it is desirable that a record be obtained before their destruction is completed. There is, however, a fourth class which includes several relics of great importance, but which has not been alluded to in it, and to that class, I beg to invite the attention of Government.

There are in different parts of India scattered in isolated places, away from human habitation, and generally amidst jungles, many ancient monuments, so completely demolished that they can no longer be fully described, and some of them lie buried under the rubbish of ages. To the people of their neighbourhood they serve as quarries for building materials, in removing which sculptures and inscribed stones of much importance to the antiquarian are ruthlessly destroyed, or converted into building stones or domestic utensils. The late Mr. James Prinsep once found a marble slab bearing a valuable inscription, which had been ground red illegible in several places from the circumstance of the stone having been used as a mortar for grinding drugstuffs. Ten years ago, I received from Buddha Gaya an inscription of the 9th century which had been cut through to serve as a fulcrum for the pivot of a door hinge. Mr. Bradley in Behar lately recovered several valuable inscriptions from the walls of private houses into which they had been built. General Cunningham has, I believe, also seen several inscriptions in the same predicament. Sculptured stones and statues, some of colossal proportions, are known to have been thrown into nullahs to form bunds across water courses, or to protect the foundations of bridges: many have been broken down for the purpose of metalling roads; the shaft of an Asoka pillar bearing one of the oldest of Indian inscriptions was once converted into a street roller. It is highly desirable that this vandalism should be stopped, and measures should be adopted for the preservation of such sculptures and inscriptions in ancient ruins as are still accessible.

As the ruins in question are themselves no longer of any value, and it is economically advantagous that their materials should be utilised, the proper course would be to rescue from them such inscriptions and sculptures as may be thought interesting to Archæologists, and deposit them in a public museum. An annual money grant placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India would enable that officer to select whatever may be really valuable, and forward them to their destination. The Imperial Museum in Calcutta would, in my humble opinion be the most appropriate place for the deposit of such relics: as they can be there seen more advantageously and by a much larger number of persons engaged in antiquarian studies than in any other part of India. The Allahabad Museum is more centrically situated, but it is not so widely accessible, nor has it the advantages of a good library of reference. But whether it be in Calcutta or Allahabad, for the convenience of comparison and study, the collection should all be located in one place, and not scattered in small provincial depositaries.

There are some sculptures of value lying in out-of-the way places, which it would be very difficult to remove. Some time ago the Government of Bengal sanctioned a grant of Rupees 3000, for the removal of a piece of sculpture from Konarak to the Museum of the Asiatic Society; but the task proved so difficult that the amount of the grant was all consumed in moving the stone about three hundred yards from its original site. In such cases I believe it would be much more convenient and economical to depute a party of moulders which could easily secure very faithful casts for the Museum.

It is not for me to point out the defferent localities where valuable sculptures may be found. The Archæological Surveyor, from his more intimate knowledge of such places, will be able to afford the necessary information. But I beg to draw the particular attention of Government to two localities which are of special importance. General Cunningham has lately discovered at Barahat in the Central Provinces a large number of highly interesting sculptures, bearing inscriptions in the oldest Indian character. They are of the time of Asoka, and are even more interesting than the Sanchi and Amravati stones which have supplied the illustrations of Mr. Fergusson's magnificient work on *Tree and Serpent Worship*. These, lying as they are in the dominion of a petty chief, and now that they have been exhumed, are liable to be mutilated or entirely destroyed in a short time. A small grant would enable general Canningham to save some of them from entire destruction and in the interest of Archæology it is highly desirable that he should be enabled to do so. The other place to which I wish to refer is the Black Pagoda of Konarak. Around the fallen temples there, there are lying scattered a number of statues and carved stones of great merit which are being defaced and mutilated, by the villagers, and it would be a great gain to the Indian Museum and to Archæologists generally if they could be removed to Calcutta. The cost of removing them, leaving aside six or seven of the largest such as the Navagraha stone the lions and the elephants, would I believe not exceed two or three thousand rupees.

The letter of Babu Rajendralala Mitra was referred to General Cunningham, Superintendent of Archæological Survey, for report, who gives the following particulars regarding the Budhist sculptures at Bharhut, adverted to by the Babu:

"From the Political Agents' reply it will be seen that the Raja of Nagod has most courteously presented the whole of the sculptures to the British Government. I have already conveyed my own thanks to the Raja for this valuable gift of the finest series of sculptures yet discoverd in India, and I have promised that a copy of the volume describing the sculptures shall be presented to the Raja on publication. In the meantime I trust that the Political Agent may be instructed to convey to the Raja of Nagod the thanks of the Indian Government for this valuable present.

For the past month I have been engaged with my Assistant Mr. Beglar in exploring the whole of the ruins and in searching the surrounding villages for other remains of this important Budhist structure, and I am happy to say that our search has been successful. Several portions of the Eastern gateway have been recovered from the ruins, but one of the most important parts, a sculptured horizontal beam, was found built into the castle halls of the Thakur of Batanmara. This sculptured stone the Thakur most literally presented to me along with two others, of which one is a Budhist Jatak, and the other has a relief of the famous cave of *Indra Sala Guha* which is so often noticed in Budhist history."

The Home Secretary has made the following reply to Babu Rajendralala Mitra:

"I am directed to acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 30 dated, 18th October last, offering some suggestions on the subject of the preservation of ancient monuments in India. Your views are generally in accordance with those entertained by Government, and orders to this effect have been issued both on this side of India and in Bombay and Madras.

Your letter was forwarded to General Cunningham, and you will see from his reply (which with the orders passed upon it is enclosed) that the sculptures at Bharhut have been presented to Government by the Rajah of Nagode and by the Thakur of Batanmara. The Bengal Government will be addressed regarding those at Konarak."

The country has ample reason to be thfulank to Babu Rajendralala Mitra for drawing the attention of Government to the propriety of securing the valuable Budhist sculptures at Bharhut for the use of Archæologists, and to General Cunningham for having so promptly obtained them. The whole series of the sculptures, comprising upwards of two hundred specimens, will, we understand, be deposited in the Indian Museum, with the exception of one entire gateway which will be sent to England. This is perhaps the best arrangement that could be made, but we cannot help observing that as at present constituted there is no one connected with the Indian Museum who can in any way utilize the rich collection in the way it should be done. With the exception of Mr. Bayley, whose official duties leave him no time to look after the Museum, there is no one in the Board of Trustees who knows any thing of archæology, or cares much about old stores, and the Curators are all naturalists, who feel that the space allotted to sculptures is so much lost to their favourite natural history specimens. Under the care of such step-mothers we can easily conceive that the sculptures will be huddled into some corner, and practically left as much buried as they have hitherto been in the sites whence they are to be brought. We hope, however, that sometime or other the Board of Trustees will be so constituted as adequately to represent the interests of the several departments of science, of which it is the custodian, and then the sculptures will be arranged, catalogued and put out to the best advantage. For the present it is satisfactory to know that they will be kept out of harm's way.

SIR RICHARD COUCH.

IN a few days more Sir Richard Couch will lay down his high office. He proceeds to Baroda to sit on the High Commission for the trial of the Gaekwar, and thence he will go to Bombay for embarkation for Europe. Sir Richard Couch first came out, we believe, as a Puisne Judge of the late Supreme Court of Bombay, and on the retirement of Sir Matthew Sausse was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court. Although never brilliant, Sir Richard had a reputation for being patient and painstaking on the bench, and kind and conciliatory to the natives. His decisions in Bombay were generally marked by sound common sense, and some degree of sagacity. He espoused the cause of the Native Advocates of the Bombay High Court, and passed rules for their enrolment as Barristers without eating dinners at an Inn of Court. He also issued some liberal rules for the remuneration of translators in the Bombay High Court. The comparative success, which he had achieved in Bombay, back-

ed by influential friends at home, got him the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, and he has been in our midst for about five years. Here Sir Richard has labored under a great disadvantage; he succeeded one of the acutest lawyers and ablest men that ever came out to this country, and the contrast between Sir Barnes Peacock and himself was from the beginning very marked. Sir Barnes was a man one among a million—his knowledge, sagacity, and ability were of no ordinary stamp, and to these rare qualities be united an uncompromising independence. In his day it was not far from the truth when it was said that the High Court ruled the country. He exacted implicit obedience to the law equally from the high and the low, and this reign of law was by no means palatable to our executive officers, whose vigor not unfrequently exceeded the bounds of law. Nothing escaped the Argus eyes of Sir Barnes Peacock. However complicated a question might be, he used to unthread it at once, and the profession and the public had therefore the greatest confidence in his judgment. With Sir Richard Couch came a change over the spirit of the High Court. The body was there, but the soul had left it. Accustomed to decide principally cases relating to commerce and local usages in Bombay, the new Chief Justice found himself rather out of his element in adjudicating land-suits of Bengal. But as an experienced lawyer he gradually mastered the difficulties—he was cautious and did not commit himself to long judgments, and as a rule he preferred to be guided by the decisions of the Court below unless it was egregiously mistaken. He held not without reason that the Court of first instance was a better judge of facts inasmuch as it had an opportunity of watching the demeanour of the witness, and that the Court of appeal, which went upon the record, had not that advantage. This was certainly a reasonable view, but a rigid adherence to it not unfrequently led to miscarriage of justice. Then the bearing of Sir Barnes Peacock to the members of the bar, whether European or Native, was not only courteous but encouraging—but we are constrained to say, if we are to believe all that has reached us on the subject, that the deportment of Sir Richard Couch on the bench was the reverse. Whatever temporary unpopularity he may have incurred for his judgment in the now notorious Mears' case with the European community, we cannot deny that he does not occupy a very high place in the estimation of the native bar. Sir Richard was, however, a friend of the attorneys—he did much to improve their position and prospects—he has given them the privilege of practising as advocates on the appellate side without passing an examination, and they are deeply grateful for it. He has also been the first Chief Justice, who shewed a perfect freedom of race-feeling in filling the Shrievalty of the Town. Not only has he appointed the first Bengali to this post of honor, but has selected a gentleman for it, who as President of the British Indian Association is the mouth-piece of Bengal, and highly respected by both Europeans and Natives. For this single act if for nothing else, his name will be long venerated in this country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AFTER sojourning for a month and a half in the Western Presidency and Northern India, Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., has come to the capital. He now sees with his own eyes the grandeur of Her Majesty's Eastern Empire, the destinies of which he once ruled from the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Grant Duff, as we remarked in a recent issue in announcing his arrival in this country, has an hereditary interest in it. His father was formerly Resident at Sattara, and became better known as the author of the History of the Maharathas. Mr. Grant Duff hails from Scotland, was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1854, and is now about 45 years of age. He early shewed his predilections for politics, and has put forth several political publications, such as "Studies in European politics," "A Political Survey," &c. Possessed of a keen intellect, great erudition, considerable debating power and decision of character, he thus combines many good qualities of a public man, but his great fault if report be true is his cynicism. A *Saturday Reviewer* as he is reputed to be, he is a good hater. He is now a guest of the Viceroy, and will we believe spend a week at Belvedere; altogether his stay in the capital, it is said, will not exceed a fortnight. He seems to take great interest in the Indian drama, and the Rev. Mr. Long having requested the Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur to arrange for a private theatrical at his house, the Raja, we are glad to learn, will entertain this distinguished Englishman this evening with a theatrical performance and Hindu music. We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy will honor the occasion with his august presence.

WE CONFESS we smell a job somewhere in the appointment of Mr. Rivett-Carnac to act as Opium Agent of Benares. This is a prize appointment, and we are surprised that it has been given to a comparatively young officer, who if he had been in the regular line or had not had the good fortune to be backed by influential friends, would not perhaps have to this day risen to the rank of a first grade District Magistrate, and who has notoriously failed in almost every important department with which he had been entrusted. He was lately under a cloud as Cotton Commissioner, and the Government has not dared to publish the correspondence or Resolution connected with it. In the absence of the correspondence it was difficult for the public to form a definite opinion as to the allegations against him, but the impression was that he had been very leniently dealt with by Government. And now we find the same officer elevated to a post, which has always been regarded as a prize appointment for the service. If such a jobbery had been committed in olden days, the whole service would have to a man cried out against it.

THE PEOPLE of Krishnaghur will doubtless be glad to learn that Mr. Lethbridge will be allowed to continue as Principal of their College. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor we understand has complied with their petition and consented not to withdraw his services from the Krishnaghur College. At this juncture Mr. Lethbridge's continuance in Krishnaghur will be of great practical service. He is we believe the soul of the present movement to raise funds for the revival of the B. A. Classes in the Krishnaghur College.

WE PUBLISH in another column an advertisement containing a list of the subscribers to the proposed fund for the revival of the B. A. Classes in the Krishnaghur College. Although the movement is local, we trust that all those who value the advantages of high education as a lever for the political and social elevation of the people of this country will come forward and second it with substantial contributions. We have received a report of the late meeting at Krishnaghur too late for publication in this issue.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following prospectus issued by Father Lafont:

At the request of Professor Tacchini, the founder of the Society of Italian Spectroscopists, I intend to erect a spectro-telescope at St. Xavier's College. Observation being very often impossible during the winter months in Europe on account of the state of the atmosphere, it is very desirable that the gaps thus left in the daily study of the solar perturberances, should be filled up by observations taken under better climateric conditions. A minimum outlay of Rs. 10,000 being considered necessary for the purpose, I make an appeal to all lovers of science and solicit contributions to enable me to begin work as soon as possible.

The following sums have already been subscribed :—

Rajah Sourendro Mohun Tagore....	...	Rs.	500
F. Lamoureux Esq.,	...	,,	200
A Moreau, Commander S.S. Meinam	...	,,	50
Total Rs.			750

F. LAFONT.

St. Xavier's College, No. 10, Park Street.

We heartily commend Father Lafont's project to public support. We hope the Government will also come to his assistance. There is one omission in the prospectus, which we hope will be supplied by Father Lafont. It is not stated whether the public will be allowed the use of the Observatory. If it is to be established with public funds, we hope other scientific men, who may be desirous to take observation, will be allowed the use of the Observatory. If we were to offer any opinion in the matter, we would suggest the Rev. Father to establish it in connection with Dr. Sircar's Science Association, in which case he would not have to wait long for funds, and the much wished-for Association could be founded at once with an immediate practical object of great importance. We would also commend Dr. Sircar to consider this proposal.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Dinagepore:

From your paper of the 11th instant we learn that the Bill for the recovery of Famine advances is still under the consideration of the Council of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, but to our utter surprise we have received Parwanahs signed by Assistant Relief Officer dated 18th January 1875, to the effect that within a week we should make good in one instalment all our debts incurred in taking rice in advance from Government. At the time of Famine we were given to understand that we would pay the amount in three instalments, but the Parwanah is quite contradictory.

From the Himalya to the Bay of Bengal one voice expressed and are still expressing felt gratitude for the timely help they had extraordinary measures taken by our Government them such help, but if the Government recovers whole amount in a single instalment we shall surely undone and our benign Government will shortly have meet another Famine. Several Ryots have themselves applied to the Famine officer to allow them a little more time to enable them to avail themselves of the fixed *Hat* days to dispose of their chattels in order to meet the demand having no other resources to satisfy it.

Yours truly.
A SUFFERER.

District Dinagepore, Raneesankole, 28th January 1875.

All the good that the Government has done by giving advances to ryots during the late scarcity will be undone if it does not allow them time to repay their debt. We cannot believe that the Government will be wanting in consideration to them after having saved them from starvation and death, but a provision in the proposed Bill conveying the desired assurance would have a decidedly good effect. The debt is sacred, and we believe it will be recovered without difficulty, but the consequences of a too rigorous enforcement of the bond will be disastrous. In taking the stipulated pound of flesh, if no time be allowed, the life-blood of the ryots we fear will be sacrificed.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Poona Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy on the Baroda question. We regret we have not space for the memorial, but we commend the spirit in which it has been conceived. This expression of confidence in the policy of the Government is well timed. The prayer of the memorialists for a mixed Commission for the trial of the Gaekwar has been anticipated by the Government of India.

LAST WEEK the native community of the district of Bhaugulpore waited in deputation upon His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, with addresses of thanks for the successful famine policy of Government. Both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor acknowledged the addresses in suitable terms. His Excellency thus adverted to the services rendered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in obtaining supplies for the famine-sticken population:

"You have alluded the manner in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah performed the duty, with which he was entrusted, of making provision for sending large supplies of rice from Burmah to Bengal. The Chief Commissioner is shortly expected in Calcutta, and I shall have great pleasure in communicating to him the thanks which you desire to express to him, and which he eminently deserves for having conducted, with great discretion and ability, this most essential operation."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledged in suitable terms the exertions of the Zemindars of Bhaugulpore for the relief of their distressed tenantry.

THE LONDON GAZETTE contains the following notification:

"The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Mungulda-s Nathubhoy, of Bombay, Esq., C. S. I., late Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations"

All India feels honored by the honor, which Her Gracious Majesty has been pleased to confer upon now Sir Mungledas Nathubhoy. This gentleman is entirely self-made, and he has rendered eminent services to his country with

the opportunities and resources which God has been pleased to give him.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Calcutta Trades' Association has become an established institution of the Capital. It is a very interesting reunion and affords the different classes of the community, the governors and the governed, an opportunity to lay aside for a time the distinction of place and position and to meet on the common ground of a festive board. For the last few years the Association have also thrown down the barriers of race and religion, and invited representatives of the native community to join this feast of reason. Our countrymen duly appreciate this interchange of good feeling. The speeches at the last dinner as usual were varied and interesting. The Lord Bishop made a most humorous [illegible] our distinguished Foreign Secretary [illegible] may call a State address. We [illegible] following from Mr. Aitchison's [illegible]erence to the admission of Native [illegible]vil Service:

"[illegible] Government in the world can depend on its bayonets [illegible]one. And specially here in India our Government would [illegible] on a very unstable foundation if it were not a good Government, if it did not mete out even-handed justice if it did not respect native customs, and if it did not make every reasonable concession to native prejudices and to native errors.

As regards the admission of natives, I am sure there is no one here who would for a moment wish to deny them a fair field and fair play. We can no more administer India without them than we could have conquered India without the Sipahi army. It is not fair that the natives should do the drudgery while we reap the advantage. We are bound in honour and in common justice to give them the chance of rising to appointments for which their abilities and character may qualify them, and if they can beat us in the race, all honour and success to them. But I am not so sure that a competitive examination is a suitable door for their admission under present circumstances. I say 'under present circumstances' designedly. The system of selection, which was provided for by a recent Act of Parliament, is, in my opinion, far preferable. I say this from no fear of our countrymen being out-stripped in the contest. That would be a most unfair and unworthy reason to assign. But it seems to me that all the objections to the competitive system generally as being mainly an intellectual test, and a very imperfect test of other qualifications that are equally necessary, apply with far greater force to the case under consideration. The chief objection to it in my mind, however, is its unfairness to the people of India themselves. And why unfair to India? Because the state of education in India is exceedingly unequal. As yet competition may be said to be practically limited to men educated in the atmosphere of the Presidency-towns. In many of our provinces, peopled by some of the finest races under our rule, education is as yet very backward, and must be so for many years to come. The young men of those provinces, although possessing many of the best qualities for successful administration, would be nowhere in a competitive examination. The application of a competitive test sounds very fair; but instead of giving all an equal chance, it would practically exclude the majority."

While we thank Mr. Aitchison for his kind and just appreciation of the claims of the natives to the public service of their own country, we cannot agree with him as to the expediency of withdrawing the competitive principle in their admission into it. The competitive system has many disadvantages, but its chief recommendation is that it shuts the door against favoritism, and it applies equally to the European and the Native.

REVIEW.

I *Lalita Sunduri.*
II *Menaka. By Adityalala Sen. Calcutta.*

THE mind of man is equally the domain of the philosopher and the poet, and the votary of the Muses, who attempts to read the mysteries of the human mind undertakes no common task. The poet before us has undertaken to paint the various phenomena of the mind when under the influence of the tender passion of Love, and he has displayed no mean power and imagination in delineating the different shades of this delicate feeling. He has reproduced the burning lines of Byron with so much skill and success that his verses may be fairly considered free from the usual vices of imitation or translation. He has all the vigour of the great English poet, and if his imagery is not so sparkling, it is more tender and soothing. It is true that the lines of Adityalal are sometimes heavy, but this defect is made up by the rich glow of his sentiments. His gravest fault is the monotony of his descriptions. He describes often and again the same objects with the same colorings, till he has lost the power of pleasing; so that before we have finished half the poem, our mind is satiated, and the more we proceed, the more we are fatigued, and at last comes a palling sensation not complimentary to the poet. He loves to dwell over and over upon some happy imageries, and thus spoils their beauty. His fondness for alliteration not a little mars the effect of the easy flow of verse. He is a bad hand in describing character—his pictures are those of clay figures, he seems to be conscious of this defect, and he tries to redeem it by laying on the colors thick, which do not of course improve the original. But with all his faults our poet has a mind rolling in fine frenzy. He has a brilliant imagination, and a good descriptive faculty. The beauty of the poem should not be judged from the effect it produces as a whole, but from detached pieces. Take parts of the poem and you will find in it many a thought that breathe and many a word that burn. In attempting to describe the passion of love he shews that he has got the philosophy of it, and that he knows how to explain that philosophy. There is indeed something very interesting, very touching, and truly poetical in the composition. Our poet has wooed Nature in her best mood, and his courtship has not been paid in vain. Some of his happy traits are developed in his second work entitled Menaka, which is an imitation of Moore's Peri and Paradise.

NOTES OF A BENGALI TRAVELLER DURING A MONTH'S SOJOURN AT RANGOON.

ON the evening of the 3rd December last, the Mail Steamer *Madura* dropped anchor at Rangoon Harbour; and we went ashore after a pleasant voyage of 5 days. The Irrawaddy is a noble river, its channel, bold and deep and the banks on each side very picturesque. With its fine harbour, dock-yard, Custom-house, its numerous shipping and country crafts of various shapes and sizes, Rangoon presents an imposing sight and gives unmistakeable signs of a flourishing trade.

2. The Phoonghis (an order of priests) inhabit the part of the town where we landed. The houses which compose their Monastery are different in their structure from other houses, and very closely resemble the architecture of the Chinese. These priests wear a long piece of yellow cloth which they wrap round them, so as to cover most part of their body. They go bare-footed and have their heads close shaven on which they wear no covering. The Phoonghis never dress their victuals, but receive the contributions of the laity ready-cooked. At about 8 O'clock in the morning they go about the town in a body attended by their disciples to collect supplies for the day. They never solicit and seldom even look at their donors who deposit cooked victuals and fruits in the baskets carried by their scholars. They observe celebacy and undertake the education of youth who are admitted into their convents with due ceremony. Numerous images of Gautama lie scattered about the Monastery where people go in the evening to pay their devotion and say their prayers.

3. Of the numerous pagodas at Rangoon there is one which throws all others into the shade. It is the grand golden-pagoda and stands at the summit of an abruptly rising eminence. The hill on which it stands is about one hundred feet from the road; the area on its top contains upwards of two acres, and in the centre of this space, the pagoda is erected, rising in splendour and magnificence above the town and visible from the distance of several miles. The steeple is capped with an umbrella set with gems, which at the lowest estimate are worth seven lakhs of rupees.

4. The Burmese women are handsome and well-made and their complexion is of light-yellow. Their hair, which is very luxuriant, long and glossy, is tied up in a bunch at the top of the head and bound round without any string or ribbon. They put on a loose jacket with close sleeves. Round their waist, they roll a long piece of chequered silk called *loongee* which reaches to the feet and encircles them twice. They constantly powder their faces. A bunch of pearl necklace and diamond rings are their ordinary ornaments. When they go abroad, they put on a silk sash which crosses their bosom and is thrown over the shoulders, gracefully flowing on either side. The lowest class of females often wear a single garment in the form of a sheet which wrapped round the body and tucked in under the arm crosses their breasts which it scarcely conceals and descends to their ankles. The women are a joyous set of people, freely mixing with the other sex of whatever nationality nor is there any impediment to matrimonial connection with foreigners. Marriage in Burma is purely a civil contract and ecclesiastical authority has nothing to do with it. From 18 to 20 is the usual age of marriage with the women. Flowers, scents, music and theatrical representations are the delight of the Burmese specially of the gentler sex. Men wear in common dress a coat made of silk or broadcloth, with long sleeves, also a silk wrapper that encircles their waist and reaches to the feet. They wear long hair, which in a young man is covered with a coloured silk handkerchief, while elderly people have only a narrow fillet of muslin round the head. Both the sexes wear a peculiar kind of sandal not bad-looking. All the respectable Burmese are well to do, none of them are immensely rich, but almost every one of them has a fortune of two or three lacks of rupees. Not a *single* beggar was seen at Rangoon during my stay there, nor even a man with dirty or tallowed cloths. To eat flesh is not deemed a crime by the Burmese, but he who eats it is not exempt from sin unless the creature died a natural death or killed by other hands.

5. There is a charming garden and an artificial lake near the grand Pagoda. A situation more romantic or picturesque in view than that which the lake presents can scarcely be imagined. Land-locked on all sides, nothing is to be seen but an extensive sheet of water interspersed with small islands, covered with lofty-trees and handsome shrubs. These delightful spots are naturally much utilized for picnics of which several are held every year is remarkably fertile and produce luxuriant crops of rice and pulses. It was the rice produced in these districts which thanks to the energy of the Chief Commissioner, enabled the Government of India to tide over the late famine of Bengal.

6. In Rangoon one man generally conducts ferry boats and other small crafts are conducted by a single boatman who standing alone, acts both steersman and rower plying by the side of the rudder a couple of oars, one on each side, together.

7. Burmans have many festivals during the year of which that called the "purificatory festival" which takes place on the last day of the Burmese year (which generally falls in April) is the most hilarious. To waste away the impurities of the past and commence the new year free from stain, the women on this day are accustomed to throw water on every man they come across a compliment which the men have the privilege of returning; this license gives rise to a great deal of harmless merriment, particularly among young women who armed with large syringes and flaggons endeavour to bespatter passers-by in the street, and in their turn, receive a drenching with perfect good humour. During the good olden times, these female Amazons used to rush in a body into Government House and give the Chief Commissioners, Mr. Eden's predecessors a dood ducking. But since the present Chief Commissioner, has taken the helm of Government things are not allowed to go to such extremity. They now place jars of scented waters before Mr. Eden who uses a little of it in his hankerchief.

8. The Burmans, as said above, are very fond of music, dancing and theatrical representations. I was present at one of their plays. The theatre was open Court, illuminated by lamps and torches. We occupied seats raised about 2 feet from the ground. A crowd of spectators were seated in a circle round the stage. There was a tree in the centre from which several garlands, were suspended. The dialogue was spirited and the action no less. The dresses of the female actresses were gorgeous but not unbecoming. The Bramans seem to delight in mimickry and are very expert in the practice. The female actresses sang excellently to the accompaniment of music. The Burmese music would attract a considerable attention in any country. They produce tones of much power and sweetness. Their softer airs in particular, produce such plaintive melody as would please the most fistadious ears of foreigners.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

THE NATIVE PRESS AT THE TRADES' DINNER.

(From the Englishman.)

IN proposing the toast of the Press Mr. Elworthy thus adverted to the Native Press:

"The Native Press of India, of which we see here one of its ablest and most worthy members, is young in years, but has, in the course of a very short space of time, forced its way into a very prominent position, and has already done much towards the enlightenment of a native public, which, until the advent of British power in India, scarcely ever knew what it is to have either liberty of speech or freedom of action. Let us hope that the English and Native Press combined may continue to fulfil, for many years to come, their important mission in this country and that they may work together in the great cause of being an aid and protection to the community at large. Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink with me the toast of the Press, and with it I couple the names of Mr. Wilson of the *Indian Daily News*, and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal of the *Hindoo Patriot*."

Mr. WILSON said—It would indicate a degree of insensibility greater than is usually attributed to members of the press, if I failed to acknowledge the kind manner in which the toast with which my name has been associated, has been proposed and received. But there could be no greater disqualifications for the discharge of duties connected with the press than a miserable vanity that would accept, as a personal compliment the homage that you pay to an institution of which we, who work on it, are but the temporary accidents. How temporary is this accidental connection is suggested in the fact, that with barely twelve years' connection with India, I find myself in the position of being what is usually termed the father of the Calcutta press. That remark, however, requires qualification by reference to what is called the English, as distinct from the Anglo-Indian and Native press. While, therefore, I occupy the position of father of the English press in Calcutta, I do not forget that the honorable gentleman whose name has been associated with my own in this toast, is really the senior parent But while he may claim to be the elder father, perhaps I may put in a claim to the more numerous progeny. During the twenty years, or about twenty years, that he has been editor in the city, the number of his issues has been about a thousand; while during my ten years connection with the press here the issues have been near three thousand. Mr. Knihgt has referred to the imitative character of the Bengalees, and their use of the press furnishes an illustration. Wherever Englishmen settle they are not long before they institute the newspaper. And we find the Bengalees following the example in a remarkable degree. Native newspapers literally spring into existence by the dozen; but it is much to be regretted that there a yet nothing amongst them that has a claim to be considered a truly national paper. Though so numerous, the papers are all devoted to little sectional interests unworthy the institution and a great nation. It always seems to me a matter of regret that the services of the honorable gentleman whose name has been associated with mine in this toast, should in this respect be occupied in so limited a sphere as in conducting a paper that is the organ of a section, an influential and important section, it must be admitted—of the community, instead of a national organ which would be more suited to his great ability, and I trust also to the freedom and independence which he has largely acquired by association with Englishmen.

The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL acknowledged the toast, on behalf of the Native Press, in the following terms—Master of the Trades Association and Gentlemen—I thank you most heartily and sincerely for again inviting me this your very interesting annual re-union, and again allowing me the privilege of acknowledging the compliment to the Native Press. Last year, as several speakers, who have preceded me, have reminded you, we met under the shadow of a dire calamity threatening millions of my fellow-countrymen with starvation and death, but thanks to the All-Merciful Providence, the sore trial with which it had pleased Him to visit us, has ended; the gloom which hung over us has given place to sunshine; the anxiety and sorrow, which it brought us have been succeeded by the hope that cheers, and the joy that gladdens. (Cheers.) Plenty now smiles over the land and the poor men, women, and children, who, pinched by that dread enemy, hunger, had

last year by thousands and tens of thousands crowded at the relief centres for the daily pittance to keep their body and soul together, have with the return of Nature's favour, gone back to their homes and avocations. Gentlemen, we hear much of the want of sympathy between the European and the Native, but whatever may be the feelings of individuals, no one can deny that the British Government and the British nation have shewn a most lively and generous sympathy for their Indian subjects in this hour of adversity, and I can assure you that my countrymen feel deeply grateful for it. (Hear, hear.) Rich as you are in the traditions of your prowess and power, nothing can exceed the glory of the trophy, which the Indian Government has achieved in fighting so skilfully and successfully the battle of humanity. While history records the triumphs of British arms at Assaye and Laswaree, on the plains of Chillianwalla and Loodiana, in the re-capture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow, in the memorable war of the Sepoy Mutiny, no page in the annals of British progress in the East will shine with greater lustre than that in which she will chronicle the brilliant achievments accomplished in the campaign against the Bengal Famine of 1874—with the calm courage, untiring energy, and noble self-sacrifice with which all from the highest to the lowest worked in this good cause. (Cheers.) Here was a demonstration of sympathy not confined by geographical boundaries or partitions of race and religion, not flowing from the lip, but gushing from the heart, not shewn to the rich who could always exact their dues, but the poor and forlorn, to dumb millions, who could not speak, whose voice could not reach their august rulers, but who, in the hart of their hearts, blessed the fatherly hand that gave them rice while they were hungry, and water while they were thirsty. (Cheers) Such sympathy constitutes the golden chain, which will securely bind India to England, despite the storm of political tumult and the war of foreign aggression. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the place which you have assigned for several years past to the Native Press in your toasts implies that you have confidence in that press, and I thank you for it not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of the whole body of my brethren of the Native Press. Until the advent of the British, as the proposer of the toast has rightly observed, the press as an institution, as a vehicle of the thoughts, sentiments, and feelings of the nation was unknown in this country; the tongue was always tied under the Oriental Government; the people, when oppressed beyond endurance, did not resort to the pen, but the sword for the vindication of their rights. But under the happy auspices of the British Government that state of things has changed. (Hear, hear.) There is now no restraint upon the tongue or pen of the Indian to express his inmost thoughts, to represent his grievances, to seek for redress, so long as he does not forget his duty as a loyal subject of the Queen. (Cheers.) And I am proud to say that whatever may be the shortcomings of the Native Press, it has rarely been found wanting in that prime qualification for the liberty which it enjoys, I mean loyalty to the Crown. Gentlemen, I need not urge upon you difficulties which beset the conductors of the Native Press. They are inseparable from the government of this country by a foreign nation. However intelligent, sagacious, and sympathetic, the English in India labor under a peculiar disadvantage. Though descended from the same stock which, in the dawn of human history, sent forth its teeming millions westward to people Europe and southward to people India, they are for all practical purposes alien by birth, language, customs, and religion; they are necessarily perplexed in mastering the complicated problems of Indian administration, and are consequently under the necessity of employing interpreters to interpret the rulers to the ruled and *vice versa*. Marvellous as has been the success of British rule in the East, I believe I do not exaggerate when I say, and I am glad to find my statement corroborated by our distinguished Foreign Secretary, that success could hardly have been achieved if the English rulers of India had not from the beginning availed themselves of Indian experience, Indian counsel, and Indian cooperation. The Indian holds the key, wherewith to open the gate of the East, and if our Western rulers had not used that key, not all the bayonets and guns of England, not all her countless treasures, would have sufficed to build up her magnificent Estern Empire, justly prized as the brightest jewel in her diadem. The conductors of the Native Press are the unpaid interpreters of the Government and the nation: they may be misinformed, misled, and mistaken, but they act in good faith, and endeavour to interpret the Governors to the governed and the governed to the governors, loyally and faithfully. In discharging their duties it not often falls to their lot to expose abuses and oppressions to lay bare the failings of individual officers, and to criticize unreservedly both measures and men, and in doing so, they not unfrequently incur the displeasure, I regret to add, sometimes, the personal hostility of those upon whose corns they tread, and possibly the hue and cry now and then raised against the Native Press proceed from these sources. But I believe really thoughtful and enlightened Englishmen, who care more for the character and permanency of British rule as an engine of good for the millions under its sway, than for their own temporary and limited interests like such outspokenness, though the language may resemble the feeble utterances of those who have but learnt to lisp. If the Native Press were to circulate only tales of adulation, what would the Government or the people gain? For my part I believe that the real usefulness of the Native Press consists in an unvarnished statement of facts illustrative of the working of the laws of the action of the vast administrative machinery, and the under-current of the social and political feelings of the people directed by such laws and actions—facts which the Government and the European public have no other means of ascertaining, and if it sometimes errs in making such statements, there are many forces at work for its correction. But, Gentlemen, bear in mind that the Native Press of India is a plant peculiarly entitled to your fostering care it has grown from a seed which has been brought from the west: the manure which has contributed to its growth is derived from that fertilizing knowledge, which Englishmen have diffused in this country—it is a knowledge drawn not from your books only, but also from your precepts, from your examples, from your personal influences, and if the tree now presents a goodly appearance, the glory is the greater to you to whom it owes its existence, to the liberality of your principles, to the kindliness of your feelings, and to the high-minded statesmanship, which characterize your rule of this country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, this is not the place to exchange with Jupiter Junior the thunderbolts which he has thought fit to hurl against the Native Press, but permit me to say that he is about as well-informed of the circulation as of the politics of the *Patriot* (Laughter and Loud Cheers.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Abdas Sobban, Sekheedah	13	4	0
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ERRATUM.

Read Umbicacharun Roy Chowdry of Pooree in lieu of Mohimacharun Roy Chowdry.. 13 4 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*January* 27, 1875.

GENERAL—*The 20th January* 1875.—Mr. William Vansittart Graham Tayler, Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, is allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 10th April 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 22*nd January* 1875.—Mr. T. E. Dempster, Acting Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in that District.

Mr. George Henry Atkinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Kendrapara Division of the Cuttack District, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to attend the examination to be held in Calcutta in April next for High Proficiency in Hindustanee.

Mr. Robert Jhon Richardson, CS, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 16th January 1875, on his return from leave to England on private affairs.

Baboo Troylukho Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Perozepore Division of the Backergunge District from the 9th to the 22nd December 1874.

The 25th January 1875.—Bhooyan Abdur Ruhman Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th October 1874.

Advertisements.

RETURN EMIGRANTS FROM TRINIDAD WEST INDIES.

The ship "Ganges" from Trinidad with return emigrants is expected to arrive in the Port of Calcutta about the end of February 1875. Part of the emigrants' savings (Rs. 100,133-7-8) has been lodged by direction of the Trinidad Government in the Oriental Bank in anticipation of their arrival. Published for the information of relatives and those whom it may concern.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL,
(48) *Government Emigration Agent for Trinidad.*

THE REAL NANA CAUGHT AT LAST.

Vide 'The Nana—a Military Drama' in 3 Acts, or 15 Scenes, in *Mookerjee's Magazine*, No. XXVI. for January, Price Rs. 2-4, Annual Subscription Rs. 9-8. Publishers: Berigny & Co., 12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 55 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870 notice is hearby given that a new public Ghat having been constructed to the south of and adjoining the abutment of the new Bridge at Howrah and near to the site of the old Howrah Ghat, the public will be prohibited from resorting to the said old Howrah Ghat on and after the 1st February 1875.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary,

Port Commr's Office,
The 29th January 1875. (49)

KRISHNAGHUR COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

At a Public Meeting held at Krishnagar on Saturday January 23rd 1875 to concert measures for raising the necessary subscriptions and for otherwise complying with the conditions upon which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to recommend the re-establishment of the B. A. classes of the Krishnagar College, a Committee was appointed for these purposes, consisting of the following members:—The Magistrate of Nuddea (President;) the principal of the Krishnagar College (Secretary and Treasurer;) H. C. Richardson Esq. Judge of Nuddea, Baboo Nafar Chunder Bhatta, Subordinate Judge; all the officers in charge of Sub-Divisions in Nuddea; Baboo Kedarnath Banerjee, S. C. C. Judge; the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chuadanga; Pundit Isvara Chundra Bidyasagara; Baboos Brajanath Mookerjee; Prasunnakumar Basu; Rai Jadunath Roy Bahadoor; Ramchunder Mookerjee; Prassannakumar Roy; Jadunath Chatterjee; Kartikchunder Roy; Nafarchunder Pal Chowdry; Surendranath Pal Chowdry; Suranath Chowdry; Haralal Saha; Mohinimohun Roy; M. M. Ghosh Esq. Babus Jagutchunder Mookerjee; Muthuramohun Pal Chowdry; Syamadhava Roy; with power to add to their number and to appoint Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

The Committee hopes that the patriotism and public spirit of the wealthy and enlightened gentlemen of Bengal will induce them to come forward readily and liberally with large subscriptions in aid of this good cause; and they would appeal especially to ex-students of the Krishnagar College, and to the Zemindars of the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankura, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Pubna, Faridpore, and Hooghly, being the districts which are usually represented in the College Donations may be sent to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund, E. Lethbridge Esq., Krishnagar; or the names of donors will be gladly received by any member of the Committee. All subscriptions of Rs. 100 and upwards will be acknowledged by advertisement before the subscription lists are closed.

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,, Jagatchandra Mukh opadhya	100
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,, Umbikacharan Roy	100
,, Ramessar Bhamick	100
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(52)

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Calcutta, 10 *Harrington Street,*
The 27th January 1875. (50)

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

The Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal will be held on Wednesday the 3rd of February at 9 O' clock P. M.

Business:—1. To elect officers. 2. To read the Annual Report and to pass the Annual Accounts.

J. WATERHOUSE CAPT. R. A.,
Asiatic Society's Rooms,
Calcutta, 10*th January* 1875. *Honry. Secretary.* (46)

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The property will be sold in one lot. Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Bhagulpore up to the 9th February 1875, inclusive, and particulars regarding the said Estates can be had on application beforehand at the above office.

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1. Gouharar Roypore, Monohur Mirzapore Ramalias Mullehpore Pargunah Mulkee	4431	544 0 0
2. Mirzapore Nis F Pergh Mulkee	847	158 3 0
3. Mirzapore Nis F Prgh. Mulkee	848	158 3 0
4. Ahmedah Nis F Pergh. Mulkee	821	441 5 6
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G. N. Barlow,
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Bhugulpore, 19th January 1875. (44)

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1	15	James Hennessy's (One Star)	22	8
2	8	„ „ (Three Star)	28	„
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1	8	Swaine Boord's ...	17	0
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2	4	J. & C. White's (old delicate)	25	
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(7)

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